Save Our Water Supply: AVOID RUNOFF

Maintaining a safe, clean water supply is important for everyone's health. From farmers who need clean water to grow food to animals who need safe water to drink and live in, keeping our water unpolluted is vital to the Valley. That's why our storm water runoff needs to stay clean.

What is runoff?

When raindrops splash onto the street and flow down the gutter, the water ends up in storm drains. This rainwater picks up contaminants along the way and carries them to ponding basins, canals, creeks or the San Joaquin River. The water can pick up motor oil, bug killers and trash, which end up seeping into our groundwater — and groundwater is our drinking water.



Irrigation runoff is wasted water.

When the water from our irrigation systems runs off the soil or gets sprayed onto paved areas, it washes contaminants off plants and paved areas into our storm drains. Contaminants such as fertilizers, insecticides, weed killers, oils and grease can get carried into our storm drain system and may end up in our drinking water. By eliminating irrigation runoff, we reduce the risk of contaminating our water which can lead to costly water supply cleanup. You can also protect our groundwater by using fewer pesticides and avoiding toxic products.

FOLLOW THE OUTDOOR WATERING SCHEDULE

The outdoor watering schedule is subject to change seasonally and during times of water shortage. For the current City of Fresno schedule, visit www.fresnowater.org. To report water waste, or learn about our free landscape consultation services, call Water Conservation at 621-5480. You can also email us at waterconservation@fresno.gov.

The City of Fresno thanks you for your cooperation in helping protect our community.

Tips For Avoiding Irrigation Runoff

Anyone who has ever seen a landscape being watered to the point where the water puddles and either runs down the sidewalk, into the gutter, or onto the street has witnessed "irrigation runoff." Runoff is often caused by sprinklers spraying onto paved areas and/or by running the irrigation system for too long of a cycle. Monitor the spray pattern of sprinklers and install nozzles that are appropriate for the area. Then determine how long to run your irrigation cycle by doing the following:

Step One: Detect the runoff point

Use a watch to determine the amount of time it takes to reach the runoff point from your irrigation system. Observe the beginning time on the watch; start your sprinklers and observe the irrigation until you see water accumulating (puddling) and/or running onto the sidewalks or gutters; again observe your watch. The runoff point is the length of time between when you first observed runoff and the beginning time. To prevent runoff do not exceed this short length of time during any one irrigation cycle.

Step Two: Set your controller to water cycle

Use the features on your sprinkler controller to your advantage. For example, if your landscape requires 12 minutes of irrigation and your runoff point is four minutes, then set three start times of four minutes each no more than two hours apart. Using short cycles not only stops runoff but allows time for the soil to absorb the water between applications.

Adjust your controller every month to allow for season changes. In the winter months, turn your controller to the "off" position and/or reduce the amount of irrigation. To help with water pressure set your controller start time(s) at odd times, such as 9:37 p.m. or 3:42 a.m., if your controller features allow you to do so.

Step Three: Replace old or broken equipment

It's easier to avoid runoff in your garden when you have the proper equipment in working order. Many irrigation manufacturers make low-flow pop-up sprinklers. These sprinklers spray larger droplets, reduce precipitation rates and regulate water pressure. Simply check your local irrigation supplier to discuss these sprinkler features.

Spray nozzles come in 1/4, 1/3, 1/2, 3/4 or full circles. Make sure that all of your spray nozzles are at the proper angle for the area that you're watering. Adjustable arc spray nozzles are also available for odd-shaped areas.

Water-Wise GARDENING TIPS

Here are some ways to have a healthy garden while conserving water:

- Choose plants classified by water needs of very low, low and medium that are appropriate for the Central Valley.
- Aerate lawns that are on compacted or heavy clay soils to increase water penetration into the soil and to reduce runoff.
- Mulch all flower beds with up to 4 inches of organic (bark, wood chips, newspaper, straw) or inorganic (gravel, pavers, plastic, shredded tires) material to reduce evaporation, moderate soil temperature and suppress weeds.
- Plants with similar water needs should be planted together.
- Adjust your irrigation controller to allow for weather conditions, plant needs and soil conditions.
- Consider drip irrigation the most efficient method of irrigation. It's easy to install, whether converting a sprinkler system or starting from scratch.
- Reduce lawn size or eliminate unused lawn areas. Consider replacing them with low water-use ground cover plants or decorative mulch.
- Mow lawn higher during summer months to reduce plant water needs, reduce water evaporation from the soil surface, and suppress weeds.
- Apply only slow-release fertilizers that stay available to the plant for longer periods of time and do not encourage succulent, water-hungry growth.
- Periodically manually turn on your irrigation system to check for leaks and broken equipment, then make repairs.
- When checking the system, monitor the spray pattern of sprinklers and install nozzles that are appropriate for irrigated areas to avoid spraying water on paved surfaces.
- Sweep sidewalks and patios instead of hosing them off.



For more information contact:
UC Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners
at (559) 456-7563 or http://mgfresno.ucdavis.edu,

or the City of Fresno Water Conservation Program at (559) 621-5480 or www.fresnowater.org.

To dispose of unused pesticides and other household hazardous waste, call the County of Fresno at (559) 262-4259 for a drop-off site near you.

For current watering schedule or to report water waste, visit www.fresnowater.org or call (559) 621-5480.

For Spanish or Hmong translation, please call (559) 621-5480.







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PLANT CHOICES
& WATER
CONSERVATION
TIPS
for our climate



PLANT GUIDE For Low Water-Use Species

The plants listed in this brochure are water-wise, which means they require a minimal amount of water to thrive in the Central Valley as classified by Sunset's Garden Climate Zone 8 or 9. Because plants have many common names, the botanical names are also listed. For more information on each plant, you may consult the Sunset Western Garden Book or other reliable sources.

ZONE 8

Cold-air Basins of California's Central Valley

Growing Season: Mid-February through November, This is a valley floor with no maritime influence. Summers are hot; winter lows range from 29° to 13° F/-2° to -11° C. Rain comes in the cooler months.

ZONE 9

Thermal Belts of California's Central Valley

Growing Season: Late February through December. Zone 9 is located in the higher elevations around Zone 8, but its summers are just as hot; its winter lows are slightly higher (temperatures range from 28° to 18° F/-2° to -8° C.) Rainfall pattern is the same as in Zone 8.



TREES **COMMON NAME** Botanical Name Acacia Acacia spp. African Sumac Rhus lancea Arizona Cypress Cupressus arizonica Australian Willow Geiiera parviflora Beefwood Casuarina spp. Bottlebrush Callistemon spp. Brachychiton populneus Bottle Tree California Buckeye Aesculus californica Carob Ceratonia siliqua Chaste Tree Vitex agnus-castus Chinese Pistache Pistacia chinensis "Keith Davev" Chitalpa Chitalpa tashkentensis Crape Myrtle Lagerstroemia indica Deodar Cedar Cedrus deodara Desert Willow Chilopsis linearis Eucalyptus Eucalyptus spp. Fruitless Olive Olea europaea "Swan Hill" Goldenrain Tree Koelreuteria paniculata Incense Cedar Calocedrus decurrens Japanese Pagoda Tree Sophora japonica Maidenhair Tree Ginkao biloba 0aks Quercus spp. Palo Verde Cercidium spp. Pines Pinus spp. Pomegranate Punica granatum Smoke Tree Cotinus coggygria Strawberry Tree Arbutus 'Marina'

Laurus nobilis

Liquidambar spp.

Cercis occidentalis

Sweet Bay

Sweet Gum

Western Redbud

SHRUBS COMMON NAME Botanical Name Barberry Berberis spp. □ Bluebeard Caryopteris clandonensis ☐ Bottlebrush Callistemon spp. Boxwood Buxus spp. □ Bush Anemone Carpenteria californica □ Bush Mallow Lavatera spp. ☐ Bush Morning Glory Convolvulus cneorum ☐ Bush Poppy Dendromecon spp. Buddleia davidii ☐ Butterfly Bush California Fuchsia Zauschneria californica ☐ California Holly Grape Mahonia pinnata California Lilac Ceanothus spp. ☐ Coffeeberry Rhamnus californica ☐ Cotoneaster Cotoneaster spp. Covote Bush Baccharis pilularis ☐ Dwarf Olive Olea europaea "Little Ollie" ☐ Emu Bush Eremophila spp. Euryops Euryops spp. ☐ Evergreen Currant Ribes viburnifolium Firethorn Pyracantha spp. ☐ Flannel Bush Fremontodendron californicum ☐ Flowering Quince Chaenomeles spp. ☐ Forsythia Forsythia x intermedia ☐ Fruity Teucrium Teucrium cossonii □ Grevillea Grevillea spp. Heavenly Bamboo Nandina domestica ☐ Indian Hawthorne Rhaphiolepis spp. ☐ Italian Buckthorn Rhamnus alaternus ☐ Juniper Juniperus spp. Anigozanthos spp. Kerria japonica ☐ Lantana Lantana camara Manzanita Arctostaphylos spp. Mountain Mohagany Cercocarpus betuloides Mugo Pine Pinus mugo

Oleander

Photinia

Rockrose

Rosemary

□ Sagebrush

☐ Santolina

Pineapple Guava

Russian Olive

Nerium oleander

Feijoa sellowiana

Rosmarinus officinalis

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Photinia spp.

Artemisia spp. Santolina spp.

Cistus spp.

\vdash	Courset Olive
	Sweet Olive
	Texas Ranger
	Toyon
	Toyon True Myrtle Xylosma
	Yew Pine
PERENNIALS	
	COMMON NAME
	African Daisy
	Agave
	Aloe
	Aptenia
	Bearded Iris
	Blue Eyed Grass
\Box	Cast Iron Plant
\Box	Coneflower
П	Coreopsis
П	Crete Dittany
\Box	Daffodill
Ħ	Daylily
Ħ	Dusty Miller
Ħ	Gaura
Ħ	Geranium
Ħ	Hen and Chicks
Ħ	Jerusalem Sage
Ħ	Lamb's Ears
Ħ	Lavender
Ħ	Lily of the Nile
Ħ	Liriope
Ħ	Matillija Poppy
Ħ	Mexican Bush Sage
Ħ	Naked Lady
П	Penstemon
П	Red Hot Poker
H	Red Yucca
	Russian Sage
	Sage
	Santa Barbara Daisy

Salvia spp.

Erigeron karvinskianus

☐ Sarcococca

☐ Snowberry

Sugar Rush

Scabiosa Sarcococca ruscifolia Scabiosa spp. Tulbaghia voilacea Society Garlic Symphoricarpos spp. Strawberry Tree (dwarf) Arbutus unedo "Oktoberfest" Verbena Verbena spp. Rhus ovata Wood Fern Drvopteris spp ☐ Yarrow Osmanthus fragrans Achillea spp. Leucophyllum spp. GROUNDCOVERS Heteromeles arbutifolia Myrtus communis COMMON NAME **Botanical Name** Xvlosma congestum Bearberry Cotoneaster Cotoneaster dammeri Podocarpus spp. Blue Fescue Festuca glauca Buffalograss Buchloe dactyloides & BULBS Cape Weed Arctotheca calendula **Evergreen Candytuft** *Iberis sempervirens* **Botanical Name** Osteospermum fruticosum Gazania Gazania spp. Ground Morning Glory Convolvulus sabatius Agave spp. Aloe spp. Knotweed Persicaria capitata Aptenia cordifolia Mvoporum Myoporum parvifolium Cerastium tomentosum Iris Snow in Summer Sisyrinchium bellum Stonecrop Sedum spp. □ Sulfur Flower Eriogonum umbellatum Aspidistra elatior "Shasta Sulfur" Echinacea spp. Thyme Coreopsis spp. Thymus spp. Trailing Lantana Lantana montevidensis_ Origanum dictamnus Narcissus ☐ Woolly Yarrow Achillea tomentosa Hemerocallis hyb. Senecio cineraria VINES Gaura lindheimeri Pelargonium spp. COMMON NAME **Botanical Name** Echeveria spp. ☐ Boston Ivy Parthenocissus Phlomis spp. tricuspidata Stachys byzantina ☐ Carolina Jessamine Gelsemium Lavandula spp. sempervirens Agapanthus spp. ☐ Cat's Claw Macfadyena Liriope spp. unquis-cati Romneva coulteri ☐ Honeysuckle Lonicera spp. Salvia leucantha ☐ Lady Bank's Rosa banksiae Amaryllis belladonna Climbing Rose Penstemon spp. Potato Vine Solanum jasminoides Kniphofia uvaria ☐ Star Jasmine Trachelospermum Hesperaloe parviflora iasminoides Perovskia atriplicifolia Wisteria Wisteria sinensis